

SOME NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *BACCHA* FROM THE NEW WORLD.

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In this paper I present the description of two new Syrphid flies from Panama and South America. Types are in the author's collection.

Baccha victoria, n. sp.

Slender, dark brown flies with biannulate hind femora and tibiae; the abdomen with a pair of obtuse, posteriorly indented, acutely pointed spots on the third segment and ill-defined V-shaped spots on the fourth segment, which are inverted. Related to *prenes* Curran.

Male. Length 10 mm. *Head*: vertex brownish-black with golden brown pubescence, the head large and much wider than the thorax, the eyes bare, the post-occiput light yellowish-brown pilose, thickly dusted with pale, yellowish-brown pollen. The pile midway up the occipital margin consists of two rows of hairs; vertical and frontal pile black; facial pile pale yellow, front and face pale yellow, the cheeks barely darker, the front with a conspicuous small black spot above the antennae. Antennae short, brownish yellow, the third joint dark brown along the dorsal edge, the antennal pile black, the arista dark brown. *Thorax* light yellowish brown, including the sides of the mesonotum; the broad middle of the mesonotum is brilliant, brownish-golden over which can be discerned, when viewed at an angle, three stripes of golden-brown pubescence. There is a diffuse, obscure, diagonal, dark brown band running from metanotum to the middle coxae, bordering anteriorly the last spiracle but not enclosing it. Scutellum light, yellowish-brown, somewhat darker on the disc and somewhat translucent. *Abdomen*: slender, first segment short, yellowish, broadly dark brown along the middle and posterior border, second, third and fourth segments about equal in length, the abdomen narrowest at the end of the second segment, the apex of the third segment about as wide as the base of the second, each of these segments approximately five times as long as their narrowest width. The abdomen is dark sepia-brown in color, with near the middle of the second a narrowly divided pair of yellow spots which are slightly oblique in their position. Third segment with, on either side, a yellow, somewhat spear-shaped spot, the base towards the posterior end of the segment and somewhat indented. Fourth segment with a longer, larger, spear-shaped wedge of yellow, shaped almost like a narrow V with sharpened points, the pointed end of which is truncated and reaches the anterior margin of the segment. On the fifth segment there are a pair of wedge-shaped spots on the middle of the segment, somewhat narrowly separated and a second shorter pair lying sublaterally outside of the middle pair. The terminal part of fourth and fifth segment and hypopygium is very dark brown, almost black. The pile of the abdomen is black. *Legs*: almost wholly pale yellow, the hind pair with the basal third and a wide subapical annulus dark brown. The pile of the hind femora and tibiae is dark brown, the middle femora with a narrow posterior fringe of brown pile, the short pile elsewhere golden.

Wings: slender, the alulae reduced to a very narrow strip, the entire wing tinged with brown, the stigmal cell somewhat darker, the subapical cross vein quite sigmoid.

Holotype: a male. Sao Paulo, Brazil (J. Lane, collector), in the author's collection; one paratype male, same data, in the collection of John Lane.

Baccha virginio, n. sp.

Related to *crocata* Austin, but the hind femora are bi-annulate, the hind tibia brownish with dark brown pile instead of pale yellow with yellow pile; besides difference in the abdominal pattern.

Male. Length 7.5 mm. *Head*: face, cheeks and front yellow, the middle of the front broadly light brown with a small blackish spot just above the antennae. The facial and frontal pile is blackish, the antennae are light orange, the third joint brownish dorsally and apically, the arista black. The pile of the upper part of the vertex is black, golden below. *Thorax*: broadly brassy-black with a pair of widely separated golden-brown pollinose vittae and sparse black pile. Sides of mesonotum widely yellow except just before the post-calli. Humeri, pro-, meso-, ptero- and upper sternopleurae and post calli yellowish. The scutellum is light brownish-yellow with very sparse, black pile, apparently without fringe and also densely black pubescent over the disc. *Abdomen*: moderately constricted basally, flattened, spatulate on the first two segments. The abdomen is dark, brownish-black marked with yellow as follows: lateral anterior corners of the first segment, a broad posteriorly indented fascia just past the middle of the second segment whose lateral ends are attenuated and somewhat diagonally directed towards the posterior corners of the segment. Third segment with a pair of narrowly separated, large, triangular, longitudinally placed vittae which are shallowly indented upon their posterior margins, these spots reach to the base of the segment and extend two-thirds of the length of the segment. Their lateral margins are extended diagonally outward but do not reach the lateral margin of the segment. Fourth segment with, in either side, narrowly separated in the middle, a yellowish-brown inverted V whose apex is truncated and touches the base of the segment and the posterior prolongation of the arms are somewhat rounded and reach almost to the end of the segment; the lateral arms are somewhat shorter than the medial arms of the V's. Fifth segment with a pair of prominent, narrowly separated, yellow-brown vittae from base to apex which basally are narrowly connected with a much shorter vittae, equally wide and lying close to the lateral margins. Abdominal pile black, except for four or five long, golden hairs at extreme base of first segment. Behind these pale hairs are twelve to fourteen long, black ones. *Legs*: first pair entirely light yellow, yellow pilose. Middle femora brown, especially on the basal two-thirds with a posterior blackish fringe, their tibiae and tarsi yellow, yellow pilose. Hind femora and tibiae brown, their tarsi yellow, yellow pilose, femora with a subbasal and subapical annulus, the distal one much darker and more evident.

Femoral and tibial pile dark. *Wings*: rather heavily tinged throughout with brown, the stigmal cell quite dark brown, the allulae linear.

Female. Similar to the male; the front has a continuous, diffuse, slender brownish stripe, the dark pubescence is less in evidence upon the scutellum, and the abdominal pattern is very similar.

Holotype: one male, Sao Paulo, Osasco, April 6-8, 1939, J. Lane, collector. Allotype: one female, same data.

A REMARKABLE NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS PSEUDACTEON (DIPTERA : PHORIDAE).

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In three genera of the dipterous family Phoridae, *Apocephalus* Coquillett, *Melaloncha* Brues, and *Pseudacteon* Coquillett, all of which are known to occur only in the Western Hemisphere, the female has a large, exerted, horny ovipositor. In the new species described below the ovipositor is exceptionally large, being relatively much broader and deeper than in any of the described species of the three genera.

Pseudacteon grandis, new species.

Female.—Length 1.75 mm. Dark brown. Front about as broad as long, gray dusted, with a shining black, central, vertical stripe which bifurcates and extends narrowly around the ocellar triangle; 4 transverse rows of frontal bristles; first, third, and fourth rows with 4 each; second row with 2, 1 bristle on each outer side; on each side of the front between the first and third rows of frontals 2 vertical rows of very minute hairs, 3 in each row; postantennal pair converging, proclinate. Third antennal segment oval, dark brown, with a narrow ochraceous area along the base and with pale microscopic pubescence; arista one and one-half times as long as third antennal segment, microscopically pubescent. Palpi pale yellow, each with 4 black spines apically; proboscis pale luteous.

Thorax much broader anteriorly, faintly dusted; scutellum with 4 bristles, anterior pair much the smaller; halteres yellowish white; legs pale yellow with brown infuscation on the apical third of hind femur. Wing with third vein simple, ending before middle; second costal area twice as long as third; costal fringe short, only slightly longer than thickness of costal vein.

Abdomen dull brown with last 2 segments edged posteriorly with white and with several bristly hairs on each side. Ovipositor (fig. 1) very broad, shining black, horseshoe shaped, bilobed, with a central process which has 4 bristles apically; across basal portion of arch a transparent colorless membrane, and along the edge a row of 10 small hairs; above this row 2 vertical rows of 4 fine hairs each.

Described from two females.